

*Almora* (America) ~~zygophylla~~, glabra, aculeis subsopoliaceis solitariis recurvis,  
pinnis petiolisque unijugis, his parvis oblique orbiculatis crassiusculis, pedunculis  
patis sublongioribus, capitato globoso, floribus pentameris, legumine glabro  
subfalato ~~extremis~~ marginis nudo v. parve aculeato

La Laguna towards Pan Juan 30 miles from Saltillo Wright, near  
Saltillo Gregg.

Allied to *M. depauperata* but perfectly glabrous the leaflets rather larger  
and thicker (from 1 to 1 1/4 lin. long) and never more than one pair on each  
pinnae of which also each leaf has but one pair. The pod from an  
inch to an inch and a half long is reddish and rather glaucous in the dry  
state very smooth ending in a very sharp point. I have only seen the  
flowers in a withered state.

*Acacia* (Vulgaris *Middiflora*) ~~sp.~~ *Covillei*, glabra v. minute puberula, ~~inermis~~  
stipulis minutis striatis, petioli glandulis parvis oblongis, pinnis 3-5-jugis  
petiolis 10-25-jugis oblongo-linearibus valde obliquis obtusis v. acutiusculis,  
spicis elongatis axillaribus laxifloris, floribus sepalibus puberulis, calyce corollae  
dimidium aequante, ovario stipitato glabro, legumine late linearis plano nervis  
nudo puberulis valvulis rigidulis

Zimapan Coville (without any no) West Texas Wright 1899

Allied to *A. acattensis* but quite distinct and *A. Wrightii* but perfectly  
distinct from both. The leaflets are about 3 lines long and scarcely a line broad  
the spines from 2 to 2 1/2 inches long, on a very short peduncle, and the flowers  
not at all crowded & often distant from each other. They are, including the  
stamens, about 2 1/2 lines long, the corolla itself about one line. The pod,  
at least 3 inches long and nearly one inch broad, covered with a minute  
down and obscurely veined is of a much thicker and firmer consistency  
than that of *A. Wrightii*.

The pod of *A. flexicaulis*  
of Wright's collection includes a specimen of *A. flexicaulis* ~~Scudder~~  
with fully formed pods which are about four inches long, nearly  
an inch wide, falcate exceedingly thick and convex, almost  
woody, and divided between the seeds by a <sup>thick</sup> dry pulp ~~as in~~  
as in *A. farneriana*.

the habit and foliage of *H. stricta* or *Drummondii*, <sup>without black dots on the leaflets,</sup> has the flowers nearly those of *H. Drummondii* and a pod straight or slightly curved, blunt at the apex, with the upper or ~~retained~~ seminal suture more or less convex, and usually broadest below the middle. The second group (*S. lunatae*) would include *H. oxycoxa*, *Drummondii* and *caudata* with a variable habit, the leaflets without black dots and the pod <sup>usually</sup> ~~conspicuously~~ magnitudinal as *H. falcata*. Stamina 10. omnia antherifera. Ovula circa 8. [May 6 1850]

110. *Hoffmannseggia* *denimira*, n. sp., stipulis late ovatis, caule petiolisque puberulis eglandulosis, pinnis 4-6-jugis cum impari, racemo loco breviter pedunculato calycibusque pubescentibus et stipulato-glandulosis, vexillo dense stipulato-glanduloso ungue dilatato, legumine recto v. vix incurvo polypermo. - Caulis basi perenni brevissimus, v. breviter et laevi <sup>ramosus</sup> ~~ramosus~~. Folia in *H. falcata* similia at minora. Peduncululus cum racemo 3-2½ poll. longus, ramus infra medium florifer, bractea adnata pedicelli 1-2 lin longi, floriferi patentes, fructiferi reflexi. Calyx majoris petala paulo minora quam in *H. falcata*. Ovula circa 12. Legumen 1-1½ poll. longum, vix 3 lin latum.

The above two species with *H. stricta* (Herb. Coll. Trin. Dec. Zacatecas, Coahuila) agree with *H. falcata* in their most important character, the stipules are broadly ovate, membranous, scarcely pointed, the petioles long and slender with usually 3 or 4 but sometimes 5 or 6 pairs of pinnae each bearing 6 to 10 pairs of obliquely oval oblong blunt <sup>crowded</sup> ~~crowded~~ leaflets without any odd one, the petiole however always in my specimens terminated by an odd pinnule usually rather longer than the lateral ones. In all the divisions of the calyx are linear-oblong, rather blunt, equal or the lower one rather shorter and broader, generally persistent but sometimes falling off before the fruit is ripe. The four lower and outer petals ~~are~~ <sup>are</sup> nearly equal and scarcely oblique, obovate and narrowed into long claw which bear copious stipulate glands on their inwardly-turned edge. The upper and inner petal or vexillum is equal in length but very differently shaped, it is concave or folded, the ~~anther~~ <sup>anther</sup> smaller than in the others the claw is expanded in the middle, and the copious stipulate glands are on the back instead of the front, covering the claw and the lower part of the lamina. The stamens straight, nearly equal (the lower ones rather longer) <sup>the filaments</sup> more or less furnished with rigid hairs and a few stipulate glands (the latter sometimes wanting).

(\*) *H. stricta*, stipulis late ovatis, ramis foliisque puberulis parce glandulosis glaberrime, pinnis 4-6-jugis cum impari, racemo stricto pedicelli divitis puberulis calycibusque pubescentibus et stipulato-glandulosis, vexillo dense stipulato-glanduloso ungue dilatato, legumine falcato glanduloso. - Habit of *H. denimira* but differs in inflorescence and pod.

117, 120 Hoffmannseggia densiflora, y.n., stipulis late ovatis, cauli folisque pubescentibus glandulosis, pinnis 3-5-jugis cum impari, racemo pedunculato per antheras deorsum subcapitato calycibusque dense pubescentibus et parce glandulosis, vexillo dense stipitato-glanduloso ungue dilatato, legumine... — Caulis e basi perennis nunc humilis nunc fere pedalis simplicis v. parce ramosus. Folia et stipulae st. falcata. Pedunculus folio ultimo paullo brevior, floribus confertis magnitudinis H. falcatae. Stamina 10. omnia antherifera. Ovula circa 8. [May 6 1850]

110. Hoffmannseggia densira, y.n., stipulis late ovatis, cauli folisque pubescentibus glandulosis, pinnis 4-6-jugis cum impari, racemo lato breviter pedunculato calycibus pubescentibus et stipitato-glandulosis, vexillo dense stipitato-glanduloso ungue dilatato, legumine recto v. vix incurvo polyspermo. — Caulis e basi perenni brevissimus, v. breviter et laevi <sup>ramosus</sup>. Folia in H. falcatae similia at minora. Pedunculus cum racemo 3-3½ poll. longus, ramis infra medium floriferis, bracteis adnatis. Pedicelli 1-2 lin longi, floriferi patentes, fructiferi reflexi. Calyx majorum petala paullo minora quam in H. falcata. Ovula circa 12. Legumen 1-1½ poll. longum, vix 3 lin latum.

The above two species with H. stricta (Hera. Coll. Trin. Dec. 2. Caracas, Coelle) agree with H. falcata in their most important characters, the stipules are broadly ovate, membranous, <sup>blunt</sup> scarcely pointed, the petioles long and slender with usually 3 or 4 but sometimes 5 or 6 pairs of <sup>rounded</sup> pinnae each bearing 6 to 10 pairs of obliquely oval oblong blunt <sup>rounded</sup> nerves, leaflets without any odd one, the <sup>main</sup> petiole however always in my specimens terminated by an odd pinna usually rather longer than the lateral ones. In all the divisions of the calyx are linear-oblong, rather blunt, equal or the lower one rather shorter and broader, generally persistent but sometimes falling off before the fruit is ripe. The four lower and outer petals ~~are~~ nearly equal and scarcely oblique, obovate and narrowed into long claws which bear copious stipitate glands on their inwardly-turned edges. The upper and inner petal or vexillum is equal in length but very differently shaped, it is concave or folded, the lamina rather smaller than in the others, the claw is expanded in the middle, and the copious stipitate glands are on the back instead of the front, covering the claw and the lower part of the lamina. The stamens straight, nearly equal (the lower ones rather longer) more or less furnished with rigid hairs and a few stipitate glands (the latter sometimes wanting).

(\*) H. stricta, stipulis late ovatis ramis folisque pubescentibus parce glandulosis glandulosis, pinnis 4-6-jugis cum impari, racemo stricto pedicellis divisis subereclis calycibusque pubescentibus et stipitato-glandulosis, vexillo dense stipitato-glanduloso ungue dilatato, legumine falcato glanduloso. — Habit of H. densira but differs in inflorescence and pod.

the five inner filaments always less hairy than the five outer, and all ten (in all the flowers I have examined) antheriferous, the ovary glandular, the style smooth, club-shaped at the apex, with a contracted opening more or less ciliate, but these cilia and the thickening of the apex, appear to vary according to the age of the flower. The pod is flat the margins slightly thickened and the apex remains blunt after the falling off of the style. These four species with *H. tripartita* Cav. (Porto Verne, Middleton!) differing in its foliage, and *H. gracilis* Hook. & Arn. (Chili. Cuming 500!) and *H. prostrata* Gray (Sina. Cuming n. ~~1059~~) in both of which the petals are scarcely glandular and the claw of the vexillum long and narrow, would form the section of *Hoffmannseggia* proper. The *H. viscosa* Hook. & Arn. (W. Columbia Cuming n. 1175! and Peyta Landichand!) may be also referred to the section same section although the claw of the petals are shorter and the pod less marginate and more readily dehiscent. The *H. glandulosa* Vag. from South America, which I have not seen but must be very near *H. viscosa* but with a very long glandular raceme (*oxycarpa* unless it is already named in Gregg's collection)

119 *Hoffmannseggia* <sup>122</sup> *oxycarpa* ~~122~~ *oxycarpa* unless it is already named in Gregg's collection  
 sp. n., stipulis ovato-acutis integris, ~~caulis~~  
 petalis pinnis 3-6. pinnis cum impari foliolis oblongis cuneatis glandularis  
 calycibus obtusis velis parvis glandularis, petalis elliptico-oblongis subnatis  
 brevissime stipitatis, legumine falcato acutifido stipitato-glandularis. - Foliage  
 nearly that of *H. falcata*, flower of *H. Drummondii*, but with rather  
 narrower petals. Pod an inch or more in length and not above 3 lines  
 broad

120 same as 117 *Hoffmannseggia densiflora*.

121 *Hoffmannseggia melanorticta* (S. Schauer *denudata* 20 p. 740 sub *Pomaria*)  
 at least as far as the specimens go which occur in fruit. They perfectly  
 agree with Schauer's description, but distinct from *H. Janerii*? which would  
 be the oldest name

122 same as 119 *Hoffmannseggia (oxycarpa)*

123 *Hoffmannseggia Drummondii* Torr. & G.

124 *Hoffmannseggia conduta*, from your label where described?  
 If we consider the section *Pomaria* as characterized by the nearly sessile  
 petals only differing from each other in the vexillum being rather  
 broader all with few or no stipitate glands, where they exist they are  
 generally dorsal on the vexillum, we may subdivide it into three or four  
 distinct groups. The first (*G. gladiatae*) including *H. gladiata* Herb. Coll. Trin. Dubl.  
 (Rimapan Coult.) and *H. platycarpa* Herb. Coll. Trin. Dubl. (Mexico Coult.) with  
 (a) *H. gladiata*, stipulis ovato-acutis, pinnis 3-6. pinnis cum impari foliolis oblongis  
 cuneatis glandularis, calycibus acutis <sup>caucolatis</sup> <sup>subnatis</sup> glandularisque, petalis oblongis  
 brevissime stipitatis legumine falcato ~~stipitato~~ <sup>stipitato</sup> ~~herculeo~~ et parvis glandularis.  
 (b) *H. platycarpa*, stipulis ovato-acutis, pinnis 3-6. pinnis cum impari, foliolis oblongis  
 cuneatis glandularis, calycibus acutis <sup>caucolatis</sup> <sup>subnatis</sup> glandularisque, petalis ovatis <sup>veix</sup> stipitatis,  
 legumine late oblongo pubescente <sup>veix</sup> glandularis